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Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs; a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 24th, 1888.

THE safe arrival of their Majesties the Emperor and Empress was celebrated on the 22nd in a manner which must have been peculiarly affecting to them. The city and port were in holiday dress, a large number of boats crowded with people were out in the bay to welcome them, cannon and fireworks filled the air with deafening echoes, and the streets, even at an unnecessarily early hour, were crowded to suffocation with people anxious to see and salute the Emperor. If the talk about a republic had created any doubt in His Majesty's mind about the loyalty of his subjects, the enthusiastic welcome given him must have dissipated them in a moment. Wednesday there were no republicans in Rio de Janeiro; the entire population were all loyal subjects and solicitous friends of a sovereign whose whole life has been spent in their midst, of which over half a century has been spent on the throne. It is felt, perhaps, that in his old age, broken as it has been by severe illness, there is no place for any other sentiment than affectionate loyalty and solicitude, and we are glad that the public expression of this was so genuine and universal. There can be no question now as to the pleasure felt by the people in having the Emperor once more with them, even though they may not always feel that his methods of government are of the best, and we sincerely trust that he has still before him many years of health and good fortune in which to prove that their confidence is not misplaced.

THE passage of an act in the Senate granting full liberty of religious worship to all sects, and the apparent suppression of the same in the Chamber of Deputies, where the reactionary influence of the state church is at present strongest, has given occasion to some discussion in newspaper columns, in which the advocates of religious liberty certainly have the best of the argument. The rejoinder that the Catholics do not enjoy religious liberty in the United States and are subject to more or less persecution, is hardly worth a denial, for the absolute liberty of belief and worship there is so well known that no moderately informed man is ignorant of the fact. Were it not so the President of the United States would hardly have been present at the recent laying of the corner-stone of a great Catholic university at Washington. The simple truth is that there is no interference whatever with religious denominations in the United States, the people being left to fight out their religious antagonisms in their own way. The state undertakes nothing more than to keep

order and prevent oppression. But, whatever may be the practice elsewhere, the question is simple enough to be settled here on its own merits. Were the Brazilian constitution an effective instrument, we might call attention to the guarantee which it offers for religious liberty, but as it has never yet made good its promise, perhaps such an appeal will be useless. Whether guaranteed, or not, however, the actual condition of affairs in Brazil shows that the Catholic church has no basis whatever for its claim of precedence and official protection beyond the mere circumstance that these privileges have been enjoyed for a certain number of generations. Its authority and precedence, however, is only nominal, for a majority of the men in this country are unquestionably unbelievers in its teachings and influence. Brazil is full of positivists, spiritualists, and free thinkers of every kind and description. Among young men of education and social position, scoffing at the church is a fashionable amusement, and we have even seen it carried to the extent of publicly jeering at the priests in public places. Between childhood and old age, periods of unquestioning submission and the fear of death, the male Brazilian is an unbeliever and free-thinker, and his support of the church is more a matter of deference to the other sex—who are here the zealous supporters of the church—and of conservatism before antiquated institutions, than because of any active, reasoning sympathy. He will keep the church for his wife and daughters, and at the same time be himself an ardent positivist, or spiritualist. It is to be seen therefore that the supremacy of the church is official and nominal, not real; and it is an open question whether it deserves to possess a field which it has failed to occupy. No one holds that the state should compel every citizen to attach himself to the Catholic church and submit himself to the spiritual authority of its priesthood, and yet that is the only possible and logical way to sustain a state church. As the church has failed to secure full control over the people, and the state will not use its authority to secure this result, the supremacy of this institution is therefore only nominal and its recognition becomes absurd. If the church can not make good its pretensions, then logically it must surrender them and give way. In justice no man ought to be compelled to support a church of which he is not a member and in whose tenets he does not believe.

It is impossible perhaps to discuss the question of disestablishment in Brazil without touching upon the personality of the priesthood, its influence upon the people, and its clearly recognized result—the decay of the church itself. We gladly admit that there are good priests and many devout, conscientious christian communicants in the Catholic church here in Brazil—but how few they are in proportion to the aggregates to which they belong! The vices, ignorance and even crimes of the men entrusted with the spiritual direction the people are so well known that no one ever thinks of disputing them. Dedicated to the moral and spiritual elevation of the masses, they stubbornly oppose the extension of liberal educational facilities, they fill the minds of their people with the grossest of superstitions and they obstruct the legal union of the sexes by their sordid demands for the celebration of marriages among the poor, thus compelling the illegal and unsanctified relationships between men and women which are so common in every part of Brazil. And more than this, their vows of celibacy are so openly and shamelessly broken that the name of priest has become almost a synonym for licentiousness of the worst

description. It is not matter for wonder, therefore, that the priesthood has lost its influence, except so far as their legal authority extends over the rites of baptism, marriage and burial, and still less that the masses are so ignorant, superstitious and immoral. The church should be an instrumentality for educating and elevating the people, and its priesthood living examples of virtue, sobriety, refinement and learning. If these objects are not pursued, then the church and its exponents have no rational claim whatever upon the state and upon society. Failing to pursue its natural course, it becomes an obstruction and should be cast aside. The only true policy to pursue is that of leaving the question of religion wholly to the conscience and choice of the individual. A state church is necessarily more or less political in its character, and if not dominated by the strongest moral sense it invariably becomes corrupt. If placed on terms of equality with other denominations, a church is bound to do its best work, and its priesthood to most strictly observe the duties and obligations of their profession. No more striking illustration of this can be found than in the United States where the Catholic clergy stand immeasurably higher than in countries where that religion is protected by the state. It is now hopeless to expect any good whatever from this church in Brazil, for its character and influence have been irretrievably lost. The only true course for the country to pursue, in the interests of morality, education and good government, is to sever absolutely all ties between church and state and to grant the fullest liberty of thought and worship to all denominations.

We frankly confess our inability to appreciate the ingent appeals made by our colleagues in the local press for assistance to the agricultural interest through government aid to the *credit foncier* banks. The questions are at once suggested; what have these banks done for agriculture, or for their shareholders? To the first, the only answer seems to be that they have systematically supported the large planters by advancing them money for the purchase of negroes, and now that this form of investment has become valueless, they cry out like a parcel of children, who, having eaten their cake, desire the supply renewed at the cost of the taxpayer. To the second question the answer is that the hypothecary notes issued by these banks are at a discount which in any other market would discredit the institution issuing them, and that the senior of these banks has declared to dividend for some five years. Therefore these banks have been of no earthly use, unless to support directories. We have all along opposed this idea of government help to agriculture. Politically it was a confession from the government that the emancipation law was recognized as precipitate and unjust to the planters, or why should the Treasury come to their assistance? Economically it is a mistake, for it will merely postpone for a very short period a solution which has become inevitable; the large planters, embarrassed to such a degree that they have not sufficient credit to raise funds to market their crops, must give way to small farmers, and the feudal estates become the property of immigrants. There is no shirking this question. When the Irish landlords became hopelessly involved, the British government organized the Embarrassed Estates Court, which took charge of property and disposed of it to capitalists who considered such an investment advantageous. Something similar is certain to arise in Brazil. If with gratuitous labor the planters of Brazil steadily increased their obligations to the money-lender, how, in the name of common sense, can it be supposed that by a further increase of these

obligations the position of these hopeless bankrupts can be improved? It is merely "waddle" to repeat and reiterate that upon the crops depends the welfare of the nation. Providence will supply the crops, and some agent will gather them; this may be immigrants or freedmen, and these will gather for their own account once they recognize that the planter can no longer pay them wages. It is contrary to all reason to suppose that whites, or blacks, will see coffee falling off the trees, when they know that the *vendo-keeper* will pay cash, or furnish goods in barter for the berries. Coffee is too valuable a crop to go to waste, and coffee production too profitable an industry to be discontinued. The whole cause of this absurd appeal to help agriculture—which shows itself incapable of helping itself—is the dependence of the politicians upon the planters, who represent, we may fairly say, the whole voting power of the empire. We really believe that were these feudal lords to declare that the whole revenue of the country should be devoted to their maintenance in luxury, there are so-called representatives of the nation who would support such an idea. We have repeatedly called attention to the facts that the planters pay no taxes, railways are built for their accommodation, immigrants are imported at public cost to labor for them, and finally the Treasury lends them money, at reduced interest, to pay these imported and other laborers. It is a crying injustice and must result in disaster, not only to these leeches of planters, but to the state that has not the energy to resist their insatiate demands.

A BIG CATTLE ENTERPRISE.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Col. A. Longemlycke, a western Kansas cattleman, is in this city on a peculiar mission. He is here to open negotiations with the Brazilian government, through their minister in Washington, for a grant of land in Dom Pedro's dominion. The object of the grant is the formation of a great American cattle company in Brazil. Col. Longemlycke has been in the cattle business in Kansas and the southwest for many years and he believes that the days of the ranchmen in this country are numbered. He further believes that South America offers a fine field for the cattle industry and that from the grassy plains of Brazil and the Argentine Republic must come the cheap beef of the future. With that in view, he and a company of associates have informally organized themselves into a syndicate, and have undertaken to secure a grant of land from the Brazilian authorities. They will ask for 3,000,000 acres, to be located somewhere in the valley of the Amazon.

Mr. Longemlycke will go before the Brazilian minister in a few days and present the matter to him officially. He hopes to have his company's proposition transmitted to the proper authorities in Brazil for early action, and if favorably received, steps will then be taken toward permanent organization and the immediate inauguration of the enterprise. Mr. Longemlycke has already had a conference with the Brazilian minister, and has received most flattering assurances. At present Mr. Longemlycke is connected with an Indian territory cattle syndicate, with headquarters at Dodge City, and he states that ample capital for the proposed new enterprise is already pledged by the members of the syndicate and other wealthy cattlemen, who are anxious to try their fortunes in South America.—*Nashville Banner*, July 4.

We are glad to see that Brazil is at last receiving due attention from the cattlemen of the United States. As long as the Indian Territory remained open to them and the great plains of the West were free from the monopolizing barbed wire fence, the cattlemen of that country were content to remain at home and let the unexplored possibilities of the Amazon valley go to waste. Now, however, a change has come over the scene, and the grassy plains of the Amazon will soon be full of bovine life and the markets of Pará with juicy hunks of grass-fed beef. The prospect is an inspiring one in every respect, and we trust that the Brazilian legation in Washington will not let the aforesaid grass grow under their feet before

the contract is celebrated and the cattle are safely delivered on the banks of the meandering, meadow-fringed Amazon. Such opportunities do not occur every day in one's life time, and it may be that they never will occur again. Some day it may occur to Mr. Longendycke that it might not be amiss to write to the editor of THE RIO NEWS about the grassy plains of the Amazon and the prospects of cattle-raising in that delectable region — and then the truth will have to be told. We shall feel ourselves obliged to tell him about the swamps, *igarapés*, lakes and flooded plains of that great river basin, of its impenetrable forests, of its malarious climate, of the non-existence of any such thing as a grassy plain until the highlands are reached, a long distance away, of the countless *bichos* which prey upon beast and man, of the almost forgotten stock-raising industry of Marajó, of the neglected and unprofitable stock-raising efforts on the Rio Branco, of the heroic struggles of the people of Pará to get beef enough to eat by paying liberal subsidies to have the cattle imported from Piauí, Ceará and even Mato-Grosso, of the indolence of the natives who would see a cow die in the mire rather than try to get her out, of the taxes on salt, and the taxes on cattle sold for consumption and for export, of the high rates of freight charged on the river and along the coast, of the heat, rain and mortal lassitude which fill those blissful regions, and of the soul-crushing homesickness which afflict both man and beast before their first week in those jungles has come to an end. We prefer to let Mr. Longendycke find all this out for himself, for the world seems to have reached the sage conclusion that the Brazilian immigration agent is a truthful philanthropist who is trying to confer a great benefit on suffering humanity by directing its baling steps toward these shores, while the conscientious journalist who raises a note of warning is nothing less than a pessimistic meddler who wants to keep his subscription list within starvation limits by scaring away the industrious and confiding foreigner. By all means let Mr. Longendycke and his friends come out, and let twice three million acres of those rich bottom lands on the Amazon be given them free and without price. They can graze their stock from boats and rafts, they can stock the country with veterinary doctors, they can season their daily lives with quinine and dialogues with the inquisitive policeman, and then they can gather up all their little profits to buy a two by six box in which to store their weary, much-shaken bones until the tramp of Gabriel shall sound, and another new field shall be opened to the enterprising Kansas cattleman on the boundless, eternally-green ranges of the still unexplored Jordan.

THE EMPEROR'S ARRIVAL.

After a safe and pleasant voyage of 17 days from Bordeaux, broken by calls at Lisbon and Dakar, their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress arrived here on the French packet *Congo* on the 22nd inst. The steamer was first signalled from Cape Frio at 3:30 a. m., and at 5 o'clock the ironclads *Aguilahn* and *Riachuelo* started out to meet their Majesties outside the bar, which took place some 14 miles distant about 7 o'clock. The customary salutes were fired by the ironclads, and by the forts when the *Congo* passed into the bay. The steamer dropped anchor at 8:20, was immediately visited by the port and customs officials, and then by the Princess Regent and her family, the police officials and ministry. These were followed by a great concourse of officials and people, all anxious to see the Emperor and congratulate him upon his safe return.

The scene in the harbor was an animated one. All the war vessels in port were gallily trimmed with bunting, as were most of the merchant vessels. The bay near the *Congo* was covered with steamers, launches, and boats of every description, whistles were screaming, flags and handkerchiefs waving, fireworks bursting, and every signal of

popular joy that could be conceived was made use of.

In the city extensive preparations had been made for the reception of their Majesties. It is said that fully 100,000\$ had been subscribed for this purpose. The streets were gaily decorated with triumphal arches, wreaths, flags, inscriptions and flowers, and an immense crowd waited the passage of their Majesties to the Imperial Chapel, and thence to the palace of S. Christóvão. Their landing took place at the marine arsenal at 10:30, where a great number of societies, battalions of school boys, representatives of official corporations, etc., were in waiting. After service at the Imperial Chapel a brief reception was given at the City Palace to the diplomatic representatives of foreign countries, and then the imperial party set out for S. Christóvão, where their reception was no less elaborate and enthusiastic than in the city.

Our space forbids any extended notice of the decorations and festivities. The new unfinished Exchange was decorated with curiously and transparencies, and the municipal hall was gay with flags and hunting. At night the illuminations were general and very brilliant throughout the whole city. Many people had come in from the country to witness the Emperor's arrival, and the streets were crowded with people until a late hour. The best of order prevailed everywhere, and the welcomes accorded were as spontaneous and enthusiastic as any sovereign could have wished.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

August 13.—In the Senate the premier and Sr. Belisário exchanged some remarks about the delay in furnishing information asked from the Treasury. Senator Belisário made some very sensible criticisms on the national bank law; according to the ex-minister of finance the scheme will prove impracticable. The premier defended his silence on the question, because the government wished to have all opinions; the project was acceptable, and contradictions were apparent in the speech of the preceding orator. Visconde do Ouro Preto again defended his law, but produced nothing particularly new; the senator's arguments would have been permissible to a young student in political economy. Senator Belisário returned to the charge, and the premier made another defense. The debate was somewhat acrimonious. Senators Silveira Martins, Lima Duarte and Corrêa spoke on the department of justice budget, but the speeches were uninteresting. In the Chamber the only feature of interest was Deputy Raldrigues Pereira's questions to the minister of agriculture relative to the Santos harbor improvements and the latter's answers to these.

August 14.—The premier read telegrams in the Senate from Dakar reporting the Emperor enjoying excellent health, and also announcing the death of a son of the Duke of Saxe, a grandson of the Emperor. Senator Siqueira Mendes enlightened the Senate upon Pará provincial affairs. Senator Pereira da Silva verified an old German saying, "Sometimes a blind fool finds a grain of corn"; his speech was, as natural, a claim for protection for the Bank of Brazil, but contains some topics deserving of consideration. Visconde do Ouro Preto again came to defend his bill; he was sharp upon the preceding speaker and demanded from the Rio de Janeiro senators a substitute for the project, once they could not accept this. The law as amended was passed. The minister of justice replied to criticisms on his budgets. In the Chamber a deputy, and priest, Olympio de Campos, declared that he would go into opposition, if the government declared freedom of religion a question of urgency, and also opposed an extension of a railway into the province of Sergipe. Another deputy presented a demand from dwellers in Ponte Nova, Minas Geraes, for the fencing of the Leopoldum railway, and the rest of the session was occupied in talking about street extensions in Rio.

August 16.—No session in either house.

August 17.—There was no session in either Senate or Chamber.

August 18.—In the Senate the session was of no general interest, and in the Chamber there was no quorum.

August 20.—In the Senate the session was occupied by Senator Dantas and the minister of foreign affairs, in discussing the budget of the latter's department. The only feature of interest was the reference to the establishment of English schools in the disputed territory between Guiana and Brazil. In the Chamber Barão de Gecemocho and Deputy Elpidio de Mesquita exchanged some sharp compliments and the session was so disorderly that the president ordered its suspension. After order was restored Deputy Lourenço de Alimqueque spoke on the finance budget, but merely stated that discussion was premature, and he would await the presentation of the department of agriculture estimates to show how S. Paulo was favored.

Deputies Lacerda Werneck and Arraio Góes spoke on the budget of the department of agriculture, the former in opposition to and the latter in defense of the government.

August 21.—There was no session in the Senate. In the Chamber Deputy Andrade Figueira read and sent to the president the representation of Brazilian women against the Senate bill providing for religious liberty. Deputy Bulhões de Carvalho presented one of the never ending demands from planters for indemnity, and in the course of his remarks stated that the constitution no longer existed in Brazil. Deputies Mattoso Câmara and Pedro Luiz spoke on the finance budget, and the latter also spoke on that of the department of agriculture. The deputy's speech was very comprehensive, covering a considerable part of the project of the law under discussion.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—There were 20 deaths from small-pox in the Santos lazaretto in the month of July.

—The June receipts of the Amazonas custom house amounted to 104,957\$010.

—The *recobrodo provincial* of Pará collected 1,093,190\$503 during the last half year, against 1,038,824\$403 in the same period of 1887.

—A Portuguese colonist arrived at a São Paulo plantation the other day who is a *commendado* in the Order of Christ. Honors are even, certainly!

—The people of Campos have become very much excited over the increase in the tax on industries and professions, and are demanding the suspension of the law.

—It is said that the gas is so poor in Espirito Santo that the citizens are compelled to carry lanterns at night to avoid running against the lamp-posts.

—Dr. Silva Jardim, the apostle of republicanism, could not speak at Parahyba do Sul on the 11th. He was dining at the "Globo" restaurant here on that date.

—On the 10th a payment of 88,593\$750 was authorized by the department of agriculture to the S. Paulo immigration society. And yet the Paulistas wish to leave the rest of the empire out in the cold!

—The *Montão Campesino* says that over ten prominent merchants of Campos have signed a declaration that they will not continue business next year under the increased taxes on industries and professions.

—During the half year ending 30th June last the shipping arrivals at Santos numbered 265 steamers and 129 sailing vessels, of which only 3 were in ballast. The arrivals from foreign ports were 233.

—The *Comitê* of Baependy, Minas Geraes, says the *jus de options* of that place has been hindering the legitimate children of freedom, thus depriving them of their liberty until 21 years of age. This new way of enslaving the children of freedom promises to become shameful and open oppression.

—A S. João da Barra, Rio de Janeiro, journal says that the district has a minister, the president of the province and five provincial deputies who are native born, but the whole seven do not do a turn of work to attain any improvement for the lot of the poor. The sons of S. João da Barra seem to be an ungrateful set altogether.

—A telegram published here on the 12th says that the president of Minas Geraes will dismiss all the public employees of the 9th district that have joined the republican party. The president is perfectly right; public employees must be taught that they can not serve Cesar and João Fernandes at one and the same time.

—An old lady, aged 116 years, recently died near Campos, Rio de Janeiro, leaving 9 children, 109 grand-children, 300 great-grand-children and 10 great-great-grand-children; total 518. Of course the ancient lady enjoyed her full mental faculties, eyesight, etc., or the item would have nothing new in it.

—The S. Paulo senatorial election has resulted in the choice of the conservative ticket composed of Rodrigo Silva (minister of foreign affairs), Duarte de Azevedo and Lopes Chaves. The republican ticket obtained third place, while the independent conservative three-in-one candidacy of João Mendes, who declared for indemnification, figures lowest of all.

—The Maranhão correspondent of the *Diário de Notícias* writing under date of the 30th ult. says: "Farmers are enervated by the present crops, which promise to be abundant, and fears of a crisis through abolition have completely disappeared. The greater part of the slaves remain on the plantations and work, as heretofore, for moderate, and in some cases exceedingly small wages."

—A fire broke out in the building, known as "do Torador," in São Paulo, on the morning of the 18th inst., causing heavy losses to the occupants. The street floor was occupied by a large dry-goods store, and the floor above by a photographer and dentist. The aggregate loss is estimated at 190,000\$, all of which was well covered by insurance. Slight losses were also sustained by adjoining establishments.

—The *Artista* of Rio Grande of the 3rd inst. says that a party of vauglers in charge of a large quantity of contraband, was attacked on a country road a few days previous by another party who demanded a large part of the spoil. A controversy ensued, which resulted in the payment of 1,000\$ for the right of way, and then the vauglers went their way in peace. Affairs are getting pretty badly mixed in Rio Grande.

—The secretary of the Brazilian legation in London will be surprised to learn that a party of Indians attacked and killed a prominent planter, named João Francisco de Alfo, and two of his sons, on the 9th inst., about four leagues from Campos Novos de Paranaíba, the home of the Indian hunter who boasted of having poisoned 2,000 natives. As the killing is on the other side, perhaps the existence of Indians in the Paranaíba valley will be no longer disputed.

—The following appears worthy of translation: "Basilio de Rimes, for his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, 1st substitute of the Orphan's court in this district of Santa Maria Magdalena, in the terms of the law, etc.: I declare, for due effect, that to my knowledge there existing many poor orphans in this district, I have decided to let them out at wages to guaranteed persons, who will oblige themselves by contract to feed, clothe and treat them, in case of disease, and moreover will protect them and have deposited in the savings bank, in a book for each child, free of all expenses at the end of each year, 20\$ for orphans of from 10 to 14 years, 45\$ for those of 14 to 18 years and 60\$ for those from 18 to 21; children under 10 years will be hired for their food, clothes, physio, education and care, receiving upon completing this age the wages agreed upon. The proposer for contracts must prove the ages of orphans by baptismal certificates, or in the case of free-born children with certificates of registry. Contracts may not be invalidated without just cause. And that it may be known, etc. Santa Maria Magdalena, 9th August, 1888. I, Francisco José Ribeiro, clerk, will have this executed.—*Basilio de Rimes*." Thirty dollars a year for an orphan of 18 to 21 years of age is pretty near the margin of enforced serfdom. Will the government look into this matter?

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The Mogiana company has executed a contract for the construction of its Serra Negra branch.

—The July receipts of the Comde d'En railway, of Parahyba, were 8,222\$050, and the expenditures 12,382\$609, leaving a deficit of 4,160\$609.

—The July receipts of the Caraguá line amounted to 43,372\$780, of which 11,177\$000 from passengers and 30,422\$280 from merchandise.

—Three new stations were formally opened on the Itarana line on the 1st inst., viz., "13 de Maio," "Relicção" and "Ranhalde." Peculiar names, certainly!

—The June receipts of the Paulista company were 233,750\$720, and expenses 97,345\$060, leaving a surplus of 136,405\$660. The net surplus for the half year ending 30th June was 775,616\$600.

—The Chamber committee on the appropriation bill for the department of agriculture has accepted several amendments for government aid in railway construction, among which is an extension of the Sucoabum line and two branches to the Alagôas Central line.

—The *Diário Oficial* of the 17th publishes a call for tenders for the construction of the Bahia extension of the railway from Villa Nova da Rainha to Junczeiro and also for that of the Itagê to Urugumyana, Rio Grande do Sul, line. The first is about 132 kilometres and the second about 470 in length.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentines are now issuing postage stamps of their own manufacture, and they are about as ugly as those made here in Brazil. It ought to make President Celman sick to see his picture on the new 3-cent stamp.

—The American consul at Rosario has been swindled out of \$775 by a man named Cooper who claimed to be an American naval officer sent out to take command of the *Tallapoia*. He got the money from the English Bank on a draft bearing Admiral Braine's signature, which the consul cheerfully endorsed.

—A Rio telegram of the 12th inst. published in *El Globo* of Buenos Aires says: "There have been severe criticisms in respect to secret embassy which has just been sent by the Brazilian government to the capital of Pará. It is reported that this embassy is in relation to the rumors of an impending war between that republic and Bolivia." It is needless to say, perhaps, that this is all news to us here in Rio.

—It is clear that the Argentine Republic can not possibly help going ahead under existing conditions, and equally clear that it will be very difficult to avoid going back when those conditions are reversed. According to *El Globo* of the 12th the Republic will this month receive \$38,500,000 gold from Europe, viz.: *caution del bono* \$16,000,000, *Memoria luan* \$4,000,000, *Santa Fé luan* \$4,000,000, *Entre Rios luan* \$4,000,000, *Tucuman luan* \$2,500,000, *sanitary loans* \$2,000,000, *Terra Carril del Oeste* \$2,000,000. As long as this extraordinary credit holds out, the country can not help appearing prosperous, but how will it be when pay day comes?

COFFEE NOTES

—A great many of the interior journals are still devoting a great deal of space to what they call the June "crisis" on coffee and magnifying the importance of the affair far beyond its deserts. The amount of coffee caught "short" was simply 1,750 bags, the sellers all outside the regular trade; and to "punish" them for daring to hope for a decline some 50,000 to 60,000 bags had to be bought up and technically taken advantage of, through which the paper value of coffee was made to appear 7 or 8 c above what the same goods could be obtained on the "street," indeed, were bought and tendered, on delivery but refused as the Exchange "rules" permitted the exaction of a better settlement. It certainly could not be called more than a very small squeeze. —*New York Commercial Bulletin*, 9th July.

—The feature of the coffee market on Friday was the culmination of the June deal and the application of the screws to the few who were hardly enough to attempt countering the opposing forces. The actors in the affair were a couple of shorts outside the regular trade—one a petroleum operator and the other from the Cotton Exchange on one side, and leading "bull" operators on the other. The performance commenced with a prodigious in which 51,000 bags, issued on the "street" were swept up and out of sight by the bulls, and the price fixed for June at 13c. The curtain was rung up on the second act with the "shorts" defaulting, having failed to give notice of delivery within the time required by rules of Exchange, the bulls in consequence complete masters of the situation, and, without any waste of time or unnecessary negotiation, at once putting the rate up to 21.00 a 21.05 c, or some 8 1/2 c above last evening, and calmly asking the shorts to step up to the captain's office and settle, on the basis of 3,500 bags placed upon record as sales at the above figure. The third act finds the disconcerted shorts and their sympathizers loudly declaiming against the rules of the Exchange which will admit of such results, the refusal to concede on the "street" of actual coffee to be tendered in settlement of the contracts, and the general tangle, who were interested spectators of the performance, talking the result over, with the majority inclined to the opinion that it was not the kind of play calculated to draw readily upon the Exchange. —*New York Commercial Bulletin*, June 30th.

COFFEE-CLEANING IN ENGLAND.

6, Mining Lane, London, E. C. 17th April, 1888.
DEAR SIR:—In reply to your favor of the 16th inst., we beg to inform you that the system of importing coffee in the parchment is largely on the increase, and some most satisfactory results have been attained. We have recently sold large parcels from Central America which were "milled" here, and against 70s. per cwt., obtained last year for the same coffee cleaned on the plantation, we obtained 86s. per cwt., although prices all round were lower. Experience shows that the bark or parchment protects the bean from atmospheric influences which affect the color, and in every instance where trials have been made the result has invariably been in favor of cleaning here. The process is simple, and the cost is 2s. 6d. per cwt., including everything. The coffee must be pulped and the cherry got rid of on the plantation, but the most important matter is the drying. It is absolutely necessary that the parchment must be perfectly dried and kept from moisture afterwards—insufficient drying is most damaging to after-results—and must have the greatest care. There is no advantage in selling the coffee in parchment, as a much better price is obtained by cleaning it here. The grower is more than compensated for extra freight paid, loss in weight, etc., by the extra good return of his coffee, if properly cleaned here. Any further information we can furnish we shall be most happy to give you. We enclose a sample of parchment, which is worth 35s. per cwt. in parchment, and when cleaned 80s. per cwt. The probable loss in weight is about 15 to 16 per cent. There would always be a market for coffee cleaned here, and as much as the West India Islands could produce would easily find a market here. We remain, Sir, [Signed] LAYBURN & PEAT.
—*Ceylon Times*, 21st June.

A YEAR'S COFFEE MOVEMENT.

The annual statement of the New York Coffee Exchange shows that during the fiscal year just closed the sales for future delivery were greater than 1886-87 or in 1885-86. The receipts and purchases at Rio and Santos were, however, decidedly smaller, and the shipments from those ports and arrivals and deliveries in the United States and Europe showed a decline; the decrease being much greater in the European than in the American deliveries. The stocks on hand, both American and European, declined. The sales for future delivery are reported for the fiscal year 1888 at 22,070,000 bags, for the fiscal year 1887 at 21,620,750 bags, and for the fiscal year 1886 at 5,277,000 bags. The receipts of coffee at Rio and Santos were 3,033,000 bags during 1888, 6,078,000 during 1887, and 5,505,000 during 1886. The purchases at these ports were 1,745,000 bags in 1888, 2,515,000 in 1887, and 2,805,000 in 1886. The exports from Rio and Santos were 3,189,383 bags in 1888, 5,046,581 in 1887, and 5,392,371 in 1886. The arrivals of Brazilian coffee in the United States were 1,938,877 bags during 1888, 2,734,100 during 1887, and 2,943,643 during 1886. Of these New York received 1,669,389 bags in 1888, 2,236,696 in 1887, and 2,100,401 in 1886. Baltimore received 142,062 bags in 1888, 251,951 in 1887, and 443,954 in 1886. New Orleans 120,420 bags in 1888, 239,202 in 1887, and 332,000 in 1886. The arrivals of coffee at the eight principal European ports were 4,944,100 bags in 1888, 7,001,710 in 1887, and 6,409,180 in 1886.

The deliveries of Brazilian coffee for consumption in the United States were 2,115,837 bags during 1888, 2,671,588 during 1887, and 2,937,084 during 1886. The deliveries of coffee in Europe were 5,888,400 bags in 1888, 7,363,010 in 1887, and

7,198,280 in 1886. The aggregate deliveries for consumption thus shown were 8,052,220 bags in 1888, 10,034,585 in 1887, and 10,136,264 in 1886. The stocks of coffee held in the United States on June 1st, 1888, are reported to have aggregated 142,822 bags, compared to 395,551 on June 1st, 1887. In Europe the stocks were 1,699,100 on June 1st, 1888, and 2,372,300 on June 1st, 1887. —*New York Commercial Bulletin*, July 16th.

LOCAL NOTES

—The failure of Messrs. John Petty & Co., merchants of this city, is announced.

—If we are correctly informed, it is hardly worth while for thieves to break into brokers' offices.

—A telegram from Vienna on the 12th, and published here officially on the 15th, announces the death of Prince D. José, a son of the Duke of Saxa and the late Princess Leopoldina, and a grandson of the Emperor.

—A piece of wood has been on exhibition here that comes from Quandim-quandim, somewhere in the Amazon valley. It is sometimes used to make walking-sticks, but that is in reason to blame it for its source of birth.

—On the 18th the minister of agriculture held a conference with representatives of the native navigation companies with a view of reducing freights on the coast lines. The companies are said to be willing to meet the minister's ideas.

—The Buenos Aires *Herald* of the 9th says that the "Captain Cooper," who swindled U. S. Consul Baker at Rosario, is none other than Mr. Frank Raleigh, who represents himself as a correspondent of the *London Times*. Mr. R. was recently here in Rio.

—The Golden Rose to be conferred by the Pope on the Princess Regent arrived here on the 22nd inst. in the custody of Dr. J. A. de Souza Garcia, who has placed it in the hands of the papal intendant who will make the presentation in the proper occasion.

—By a decree of the 8th inst. was promulgated the convention signed on 30th June last between representatives of the Brazilian and British governments relative to the apprehension and surrender of deserters from the vessels of either nationality in the ports of the other.

—The City Improvements Co's. record for July shows an average maximum temperature in the shade of 71.57°, and an average minimum of 66.77° Fahr. The total rainfall was 21.2 millimetres, and the average death rate 2.46 per thousand for the month.

—The notorious ruffian and thief, known as *Estadante*, who killed in cold blood a sergeant of police on May 26th, 1887, was condemned by the jury to the galleys for life on the 17th inst. The penalty means that this scoundrel will loaf away his life at Fernando de Noronha.

—In the presence of a distinguished company the face of the Bendegó meteorite was washed with nitric acid on the 16th to develop the Wilmannstetten figures; the effect is said to have been surprising, and no wonder either. Who would like to have his face washed with nitric acid?

—Capt. Antonio Gracinda de Gusmão Lobo was appointed secretary of the Recife and S. Francisco railway extension on the 15th. The *Diario Official* is so anxious that the captain's friends should hear of his appointment that it publishes the great news twice in the issue of the 17th.

—The public prosecutor demands the indictment of the party who secured some 3,000 worth of jewellery on the 6th ult. by false pretences; but the friend who lent him 400\$ on the security of their deposit, apparently knowing where they came from, appears only as a witness in the case.

—Mameo Maccio da Fonseca on the 16th inst. proposed to hammer his paralytic father with a chair; but the old gentleman hit him a clip that knocked him over, and Mameo complained to the police. The authorities at once ordered the model son to sign a bond for good behavior.

—A party of military cadets ascended the Sugar Loaf on the 21st and welcomed the Emperor's arrival on the following morning by exhibiting on the summit a large white cloth bearing the word "Sabre." Had the party been medical students, our English readers would have understood the sentiment at once.

—If our colleagues persist in obtaining their ideas of the United States from European journals, it is utterly useless for us to undertake their education. There is misery in the United States, as there is in Brazil; but to speak frankly we really believe that even Dr. Dorneval da Fonseca would grow stouter after a few weeks in a real republic.

—Decree No. 9,996 dated on the 8th inst. authorized Mr. Mackenzie to sell Singer sewing machines all over the empire. Mr. Mackenzie should avail of the opportunity to make a solemn declaration that the Singer who scared Patti out of Rio has no connection with his company; for otherwise difficulties may arise.

—Our foreign exchanges who are in the habit of correcting our use of the "S" mark, should remember that by changing it from the place where we put it to express *nitric*, to the beginning of a number, is equivalent to multiplying our figures by two. It is better to let our typographers alone. The sum of 1,000\$ is not the same as \$1,000, for it is equivalent to only \$500.

—The *Diario Official* of the 7th inst. contains Dr. Drenant's report on grape culture; if any one wishes to consult it.

—From present appearances we are likely to hear from that press commission to the River Plate for many months to come.

—The Villa Izabel tramway has received permission to extend its lines in various streets within its guaranteed zone.

—The Spanish and Chilean ministers presented their credentials to the Princess Regent, at the S. Christóvão palace, on the evening of the 18th.

—There are yet a few citizens who have not been made noisemakers, but the supply is becoming very much reduced. There seems to be a "corner" in citizens.

—That gigantic scheme for a banking establishment in Montevideo makes one's mouth water. There is scarcely any branch of commerce not provided for.

—Three ministers and a lot of senators and deputies visited the zoological garden on the 11th. Strange to say, they all came back again. Sr. Drummond should have caught a few.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* will soon have to change the name of its section, *Capitão*. It is getting so broad that admirers of Zola and Émile Zola will soon look askant at it.

—The French general d'Audlan who ran away to escape prosecution for the sale of decorations, is at present residing at one of the best hotels in Buenos Aires. The first second naturalization in Switzerland.

—João Miguel de Faria wishes to sell his secret for creating snail-bites to the government; but Sr. Antonio Práza says he must send it to the National Museum for Dr. Lacerda's report. Seems rather rough on John Michael.

—The Buenos Aires firemen are, according to a local colleague, to be organized as an army battalion. The idea might be adopted here. A good head of water and a three-quarter inch nozzle on a section of hose would upset a revolution in short time.

—We are anxiously waiting for the Galestion line to be repaired so as to get some news from the outside world. The Haves people do not seem to have improved a particle on account of the Galestion opposition, and are now serving us with their customary inane mixture of Parisian gossip.

—The New York Life Insurance Company does not seem to have made much profit out of Brazilian insurance. *O País* of the 15th says that a man died in Maranhão the other day who was insured for £25,000. It takes a good many premiums to make \$125,000. Perhaps the local journal misbook pennies for dollars?

—A telegram in the *Journal* of the 21st says the conservative law students at S. Paulo complimented Rui de Cotejipe and Senator Paulino upon the third anniversary of the accession of the conservative chiefs. If anything was requisite to soothe the feelings of the harm and senator this telegram should have met the demand.

—A colored gentleman applied to a barber here recently for a shave; but Figaro declared he did not operate on dark skins. The gentleman became incensed, and returned to the barber-shop with some friends to have a shave, or a scalp. The barber had shut up shop, and the candidates for a shave retired before our energetic police appeared on the scene.

—The commemorative monument of the extinction of slavery (we translate somewhat literally) — when it is decided to build it — is to be eight sided. A figure of liberty raising a slave woman, who is accompanied by a free-born child, are among the features. Exactly how a spectator is to know that the mother is a slave and the child free-born seems somewhat cloudy. Perhaps a difference in color?

—The *American Meteorological Journal* of Ann Arbor, Michigan, is offering \$200 and \$50 for the best and 2nd best original essays on tornadoes, and \$50 more is to be divided between authors of essays deserving special mention. The essays must be sent in before July 1st, 1889. We take pleasure in calling the attention of Lieut. Pinheiro to this highly important undertaking in order that there may be a contribution from Brazil on the question of tornadoes.

—An Italian girl became tired of her French lover in Italy and came out here in company with a gentleman, who, by his name, is either Brazilian or Portuguese. The Frenchman could not stand the loss of his Dulcinea, so he came to Brazil, and armed with a revolver and dagger met the faithless fair one at a theatre on the 9th inst. He invited his ex-sweetheart and her protector to sup with him after the theatre, but the girl became alarmed and applied to the police for protection.

—Our foreign subscribers will excuse occasional delays in receiving this paper, as it is absolutely impossible to get the postoffice here to attend to the dispatch of mails promptly. We had calculated on the dispatch of our last English mail by the direct steamer *Font*, and our papers were in the postoffice over six hours before the steamer sailed, but as the newspaper mail was closed over eight hours previously to the sailing we missed the steamer. The merita and gross indifference to public convenience in this department has become a national disgrace.

—Mr. Emil Nielsen, Danish consul-general, returned here on the 12th from Europe.

—The *Riachuelo* was taken into dock a few days since and relieved of about 50 tons of harnacles.

The ironclad ought to be let out for an oyster bed.

—Decree No. 10,001, dated on the 8th, granted permission to the S. John d'El-Rey company to prospect for coal, etc., in the municipality of Pará, Minas Geraes.

—The *Diário de Notícias* has endorsed the future of the Banco Popular. But this is no reason why every one should rush in to buy shares. Banks like ships are sometimes wrecked.

—The British gunboat *Ruby* arrived here on the morning of the 20th. The absence of an American naval vessel to assist at the reception of His Majesty the Emperor is much to be regretted.

—By consulting the *Diário Official* of the 20th such of our readers as are marshals and general officers in the Brazilian army, may learn what sort of clothes they are to wear under certain circumstances.

—Dr. Ladisláo Netto, director of the national museum, has been made a councillor. In what branch of the various applied sciences under his control Dr. Netto is to offer counsel, is not explained.

—If all the amendments referring to railways proposed by the committee of the Chamber of Deputies are passed, either the empire will become bankrupt, or help to agriculture will be proved to be a necessity.

—We will give a *vintem* to the man who tells us who wrote the French letter in the *Diário de Notícias* on the 21st. Patti must have spoken uncommonly bad French, or the letter-writer must have a strong English accent.

—A telegram from Montevideo on the 22nd says that Gen. Sarmiento, ex-President of the Argentine Republic and one of the most progressive men of that country, is seriously ill with heart disease at Asunción, Paraguay.

—Everybody is glad that the Emperor has returned, except those customers of the Bank of Brazil whose obligations fell due on the 22nd, and which had to be paid on the 21st. It is hard to decree that people should be happy.

—The inspector of the navy yard was so surprised that the repairs on the corvette *Guandara* were completed within the time and the expenses marked, that he considered it necessary to praise the officers in charge. It does seem deserving of praise.

—The tax on the printing office connected with this paper has been increased 33 1/3 per cent. for the ensuing year. The authorities give an opportunity for reclamation against this, but we have lived here long enough to know how much this is worth.

—A police ensign of the province of Rio de Janeiro has composed a national march in honor of the return of the Emperor, which will require 6 or 8 bands of music to execute it. Timely notice will be given of this execution, and most people in Rio will go to Petropolis, or elsewhere.

—It is pleasing to note that Patti gracefully yielded precedence to the favorite Singer already known in Rio; not the one who sang a little for the Beethoven dilettanti a few weeks ago, but the Singer whose sweet music is heard in every household and is an inspiration and consolation to every heart. A-hem!

—Where is Guarany? On the 14th Deputy Nalmeo received the following telegram: "Star of the first magnitude of the liberal party! I salute you as a native of Guarany on the occasion of the inauguration of the Guarany telegraph line." Now, if Sr. Nalmeo does not offer himself as a deputy for Guarany, he is a thankless statesman.

—The presidents of the several provinces have been instructed, by a circular *avis* of the 14th inst., that the consular convention between Brazil and Belgium definitely ceases on the 4th proximo. Brazil does not propose to have any more conventions of that character, as it interferes with the desired absorption of alien estates by the local authorities.

—Why can't the merchants of Rio de Janeiro muster courage enough to join their brethren of Porto Alegre and Campos in their protests against the increase in the taxes on industries and professions? Have they lost all public spirit and independence, or do they wish to figure as supporters of all the arbitrary exactions of a spendthrift government?

—It will be comforting to Dr. Sternberg to know that Dr. Freire does not consider him an authority on bacteriology, because he is merely a surgeon in the army, not a professor, and has written no important work on that subject. Dr. Sternberg need not feel altogether cast down, however, for nobody here is inclined to take much risk on Dr. Freire's opinion.

—We desire to call the attention of the government — if it has not already been done — to an excellent imaginative sketch of Brazil in the *Revue Sud-Américaine* of July 15th, which is signed by M. Lévié Coppi, Brazilian vice-consul at Ghent, Belgium. The article is written in the interests of emigration to this country, and its author deserves a decoration for the effort.

—A very enjoyable concert was given by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Feininger at the Conservatory of Music on the evening of the 20th inst. before a large and select audience. The programme consisted of well chosen selections for the violin and piano, and soprano solos, all of which were received with every manifestation of appreciation by the lovers of good music present. Mr. Feininger is clearly one of the best violinists who has ever visited Rio de Janeiro, his handling of that instrument showing the finer appreciation of the artist rather than the gymnastic training of some of our favorite musicians. Mrs. Feininger possesses a fine, well trained soprano, and her singing elicited the heartiest applause, particularly that of Eckert's innards. The programme was so arranged that Feininger will give us no other treat of the same character during their stay in Rio.

THE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Married men's race, 100 yards:—prize, a jug, won by Mr. Seston, with Mr. Robillard a close second.

The Cricket Club is to be complimented on the successful issue of the sports this year, and we trust that no year will be allowed to pass in the future without an equally entertaining meeting.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Échos do deserto: Católicas do Indus do Brazil, by Thimaz de Figueiredo. The startling revelations of Dr. von den Steinen as to the existence of Indian tribes in the interior totally unknown to civilization and yet showing a certain degree of industrial development, brought to the attention of the Brazilian people the fact that the Indians were not only more liberal and humane policy toward these natives than has hitherto been pursued. We do not know as the measure called "católicas" which the author of this pamphlet and his clerical friends appear to advocate is the best that can be provided, but it is certainly better than leaving these people to the devices of the missionaries and the hunting parties. If the old Jesuit missions among the Indians could be revived, great good would undoubtedly result, but such missions would certainly fail if aided with the military establishments and officialism of the present day. Something ought to be done speedily and effectively so that hunting and enslaving of Indians might be suppressed and the corruption by the missionaries and greed of unscrupulous white men be prevented.

Bollettin epidemiologico-sanitario da Cidade de São Paulo em 1887; compiled by Dr. Marcos Arruda, sanitary inspector, and Albert Löfgren, meteorologist of the Comissão Geologica e Geographica of that province. A very timely and interesting compilation of the statistics of the diseases of São Paulo, which are discussed at some length and then conveniently tabulated for reference. To this are added several lemmographic charts prepared by Mr. Löfgren which give the general results of careful studies on the most interesting features of these tables and a glossary. The report is written in French, on the whole, and is usually followed, and we trust that it will be continued on the lines laid down, with such improvements as experience may suggest. The population of São Paulo, according to a census taken last year, was 50,000. The total number of deaths was 1,933 or 38.6 per 1,000, which is not so high as in 1886, when it was 452 or 90.4 per 1,000. The principal causes of death were small-pox, 194; scarlet fever, 103; typhoid 102; influenza 45; diphtheria 39; measles 38; pneumonia 37; cholera 36; erysipelas 35; tuberculosis 34; and other diseases of the circulatory organs, 397 of the digestive organs, etc. The highest monthly aggregate was in December. The total number of births was

COMMERCIAL

<i>Rio de Janeiro, August 23rd, 1888.</i>	
Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (\$1000, gold) 27 1/2	
do do do coin at \$4 81 per \$1000	54 1/2 cts.
do \$1.00 (U.S. coin) Brazilian gold	1883 37
do of \$1 sig. in Brazilian gold	8 889
Bank rate of exchange on London to-day..... 96 7/8	
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper).....	977 1/2 gold
do do do coin at \$4 80 per \$1000	52 7/8 cts.
Value of \$1.00 (\$1.00 per \$1 sig.) in paper	18826
Value of \$10 (\$10 sig.) in paper	97100

EXCHANGE

August 16.—The banks opened at 26½ on London, but in the afternoon the English banks reduced their sterling rate to 26¼. Business was doing to a small extent in bank sterling at 26½ on banks, 26 7/16 on London office, and at 26½ from second hands. Commercial sterling 26 9/16. Sovereigns sold at 98 4/40, closing with buyers at 98 44/100—

August 17.—Official rates were unchanged and the market quiet. Brokers reported business at 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ bank sterling on bankers and at 26 7/16 on London offices, and quoted commercial all the way from 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 26 9/16. Sovereigns sold at 9\$44 $\frac{1}{2}$, closing with buyers at this price, sellers at 9\$45.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Banco de Gratin Road in Brazil held on the 18th, it was resolved to increase the capital of the bank and also to hang a picture of the president in the board-room.

The inventory on the 18th at the Bank of Brazil of foreign securities, offered for discount by João Ribeiro Gomes, a stock-broker, his list, it is reported, in the examination of the bank's accounts, was found to be very defective, and a number of "kites" to come to light. Sir Gomes disappeared on the day the list falls in line, but the police are supposed to be on his track.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Banco Cassa de Comercio, it was decided to increase the capital of the bank to 2,000,000. The new shares, 500,000, will be distributed, so far as called for, among the present shareholders, who are to pay in 20% per share, which will be paid in 10% per share, and the balance in 10% per share. Further calls will be made with slowness (*lentidade*).

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

August 14			
1	Five per cent. annuities	955	000
2	"	950	000
51	"	957	000
84	"	959	000
100	"	960	000
6	Gold Loan, 1868, 50%	1,35	000
3,000	Switzerland	9	430
200	Banco de Brazil, 20%	26	000
100	" do h. o. 30 Sept.	271	000
100	Banco Commercial	750	000
100	Banco Internacional, 2 series	65	000
200	"	60	000
365	Leopoldum R. R.	205	000
100	" do	205	000
5	" do	16	000
100	" do x sub.	156	000
100	" do	101	000
200	" do sub.	20	000
21	Alameda and Campos R. R.	135	000
100	Grão Pará R. R. sub.	34	000
200	Somerset R. R. sub.	20	000
100	Itah. Campos and Camargua R. R.	171	000
100	" Oeste de Minas R. R.	158	000
200	Paraná Commercial	20	000
5	Minim. Pmmeuse. Real Mt. Brazil	4,91	000
400	hyp. mtes. Banco C. flour Mt. Brazil	70	00
20	" do	85	000
	1861 5%		
August 16.			
3	Five per cent. annuities	959	000
137	"	960	000
15	"	962	000
1,000	"	963	000
100	Banco do Brazil	0	440
100	Banco C. Real	10	000
100	Banco de S. Paulo 10% pd.	10	000
100	Banco Defensore	10	000
100	" do	10	000
15	Banco Internacional, 2 series	65	000
200	Leopoldum R. R.	205	000
100	" do	205	000
80	" do	210	000
500	" do h. o. 31 Dec.	230	000
100	" do	159	500
10	" do	19	000
100	" do sub.	19	000
95	deli do	195	000
200	Macalé anti Campos R. R.	135	000
100	" do h. o. 30 Sept.	140	000
650	Grão Pará R. R. sub.	20	000
1,079	Somerset R. R. h. o. 31 Dec.	180	000
100	Itah. do 100%	79	00
400	Jardim Botânico	158	000
100	" do h. o. 15 Sept.	158	000
100	Docas 11, Pedro 11	158	000

35	August 20,	Five per cent. apolices,	960 000
36	Gold Lira, 1886, 48¢,		1,135 000
37	do		1,440 000
38	Sovereigns,		1,440 000
39	Banco do Commercio,		228 000
40	Danco C. Real do Brazil,		80 000
41	Banco C. Real do S. Paulo,		80 000
42	do do 108 1/2 mil.		10 000
43	Banco Internacional, h o 30 Sept.		270 000
44	do do 30 Sept.		270 000
45	Banco Rural,		28 000
46	Leopoldina R. R. 31 Dec.		220 000
47	do do 31 Dec.		220 000
48	Caris. L. G. Santos Transp.		20 000
49	S. Christovao do		265 000
50	lyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil		88 000
51	do do 30 Sept.		88 000
52	do Banco Predial		614 1/2
53	August 21,		
54	Five per cent. apolices,		958 000
55	Gold Lira, 1886, 48¢,		1,135 000
56	do		1,440 000
57	Banco do Brazil		260 000
58	do do 108 1/2 mil.		10 000
59	Banco C. Real do S. Paulo,		260 000
60	Banco Industrial,		275 000
61	Banco Internacional,		270 000
62	do do 30 Sept.		270 000
63	ich. Leopoldina R. R. 30 Sept.		195 000
64	do do 30 Sept.		195 000
65	Mun. de Foz e Plan R. R.		107 000
66	Jurua e Campos R. R.		150 000
67	den. Goro Parit R. R. 30 Sept.		79 000
68	do do 30 Sept.		79 000
69	Caris. L. G. Santos Transp.		111 1/2
70	lyp. notes Banco do B. 30 Sept.		200 000
71	do Banco do N. 30 Sept.		200 000
72	lyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (60)		73 1/2

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

	Aug. 16	Aug. 17	Aug. 18	Aug. 20	Aug. 23
Stock this morning 24 hands, 1825	970,000 †	220,000 †	211,000 †	218,000 †	210,000 †
do do and hands	..	..	..	..	..
Receipts yesterday, bags	32,000 †	15,000	16,000	38,000 †	57,000
do Same	6,000	5,000	7,000	4,000	5,000
Shipments for United States, bags	14,000	13,000	9,000	..	17,000
do Europe	7,000	1,000	2,000	..	2,000
State of the market	firm	firm	firm	firm	firm
Exchange on London, private	2 1/2 d	2 1/2 d	..	..	..
Steamer freight U. States	23 s	..	..	..	..
Prices: Regular 10 lb. per 100 lbs. expenses	45 7/100	..	..	..	..
and freight by steamer	12 1/100 c	..	..	..	..
do (road and car to flats) expenses	45 7/100	..	..	..	..
and freight by steamer	12 1/100 c	..	..	..	..

† Receipts for 2 days.
 † Stock in at and and hands.

WPKKL V SUMMAK

	August 1881
Shipments for United States during the week.....	69,000
do for Europe etc.....	34,000
Sailing clearances for the United States.....	4,000
do for Europe etc.....	1,000
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere.....	44,000
Breights by steamer.....	25 & 8 5/8
do by sail.....	15 & 5
Steamers loading for United States.....	5
Stock at San Francisco this morning, 18th and 19th	91,000
Receipts during week to 17th Aug.....	28,000
Sales for United States during the week.....	2,000
do for Europe.....	15,000
Shipments to United States this week.....	2,900
do for Europe.....	20,000
Market quiet: Good Average.....	48 3/4
Steamers loading for United States.....	5

MARKET REPORT

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd August, 1888

Exports

Coffee.—Although the working days since our last report have been only five, enquiries have used this limited time to purchase coffee about as fast as it can be marketed, and quotations are unchanged, the market being reported firm. Receipts have shown a slight increase, and stocks are somewhat larger, viz 216,000 or 222,000 bags, against 211,000—217,000 bags on the 15th. The vacuum in American markets appears to have become somewhat, for a very large proportion of the shipments are directed to that quarter. Our situation has been called to the success that is claimed for husking coffee in London, by which it is said beautiful samples of Central American coffees have been placed on the market. It would be advisable for exporters here to study this question, for it, as seems quite possible, might come to be produced by small firms, it seems to us that the export in the bulk is not a very large item, and that the trade in the great export nations is the marketing of cleaned, and possibly husked, coffee. It is not probable that such machinery cannot be thought of by this small planting class.

Shipments since our last report are:

87,636	bags for the United States
27,288	" Europe
6,524	" Cape of Good Hope
4,699	" Elsewhere

120,127 bags.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom
house have been:

43,996	bags for the United States
31,315	" " Europe
—	" " Cape of Good Hope
225	" " Elsewhere
<hr/> 75,316	bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

All	100	All	Servicos Maritimos
9.74%	200	All	Uniao Telefonica
—	100	—	do debentures
—	—	—	Victoria (rice mill)

212	155	25 1/2	0 7/10	...	July 1888	140 000-150 000
212	140	...	10 000	...	July 1888	...
210	100	...	12 000	...	July 1888	...
150	060	...	12 000	...	July 1888	...
...	100	...	7 1/4 1/2	...	Apr. 1888	...
...	175	...	12 000	...	July 1888	...
...	120	...	12 000	...	July 1888	...
091	972	...	200 000	...	Apr. 1888	...
...	200	...	14 000	...	Apr. 1887	...
090	457	...	92 1/2	...	Apr. 1888	...
...	230	...	7 1/2	...	July 1888	...
...	275	...	8 1/2	...	July 1888	...
...	100	...	7 1/4	...	Apr. 1888	...
...	237	...	8 1/2	...	Aug. 1888	...
157	530	...	8 1/2	...	Apr. 1888	...
...	110	...	8 1/2	...	Jan. 1884	...
...	205	...	...	...	Apr. 1888	...
...	180	...	7 1/2	...	Apr. 1888	...
...	140	...	6 1/2	...	July 1888	...
...	210	...	7 1/2	...	July 1888	...
...	205	...	3 1/2	...	July 1888	105 000-140 000
...	192	...	7 1/2	...	July 1888	...
...	21 000	...	2 1/2	...	July 1888	...
...	...	...	3 1/2	...	July 1888	...
...	50 000	...	3 1/2	...	Feb. 1888	...
...	114 400	...	1 1/2	...	July 1888	...
...	115 000	...	5 1/2	...	May 1880	...
...	70 1/2	...	5 1/2	...	Jan. 1888	...
...	...	...	...	...	July 1888	...

Insurance.**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.**

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

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Swanwick & Gordon,
31, Rua General Canara. Telephone No. 427**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.****FIRE AND MARINE.**Fire Risks
Authorized 1870Marine Risks
Authorized 1884.

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87, Rua Visconde de Inhamum

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Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

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Capital..... £2,000,000

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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1888

Date	Steamer	Destination
Aug. 14	Tagus....	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 24	Neva....	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres
" 28	Elbe....	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, S. Vincent, Lisbon and Vigo

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday.

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CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAELS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

ALLIANÇA, Captain Beers.....	6 Oct.
ADVANCE, " Griffiths.....	27 Oct.
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The fine packet

FINANCE,

Captain BAKER

no return from Santos, will sail 8th September at 10 a.m. for

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"	" & back.....	\$275	" "

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Arrol.....	" 31st

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For New Orleans:

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Chatham.....	"
or Crutche.....	"

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BRANCH IN THE RIVER PLATE:

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Capital.....	£ 1,000,000
Deposits, paid up.....	£ 500,000
Reserve fund.....	£ 140,000

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HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

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Capital.....	£ 1,250,000
Capital paid up.....	£ 625,000
Reserve fund.....	£ 375,000

Draws on

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LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Freres & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. Schröder & Co.,

HAMBURG.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital..... 20,000,000 \$000

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LONDON OFFICE

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Deutsche Bank.....	Hamburg
Banque d'Anvers.....	Brussels
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------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

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--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------

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Published three times a month for the American and European mails.

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the British and American Mail. Since that time, the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1888 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

With the beginning of its 15th volume (January, 1888) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question fairly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, The News has a large circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 250 per inch per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

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